United Nations DP/CPO/NER/1

Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and of the United Nations Population Fund

Distr.: General
15 May 2003
English
Original: French

Annual session 2003
6-20 June 2003, New York
Item 6 of the provisional agenda
Country programmes and related questions

Country programme outline for the Niger (2004-2007)

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03-36136 (E) 020603 030603

I. Situation analysis

1. The preparation of the country programme outline was a highly participatory process, open to all the main stakeholders, including civil society organizations of the Niger, representatives of the private sector (the Chamber of Commerce), trade unions, women's non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and associations, development partners and the Government (presidency, prime minister's office and key ministries concerned). The country programme outline was based on the conclusions of the common country assessment adopted in March 2002, the review of the UNDP country cooperation framework (CCF) conducted in 2001, the annual CCF review meeting held in December 2002, the national poverty reduction strategy (PRS) and the outline of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

2. With the help of the PRS, which was the only national reference framework for defining the development objectives at the time when the preparation of the UNDAF began, a close link was established between the national development objectives and those of the United Nations system, while reflecting, in the national context, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Moreover, consultation meetings on the country programme outline held with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP) and UNFPA in the context of the formulation of the UNDAF helped ensure coherence between the objectives of the two programming instruments.

3. The economic and social situation of the Niger is characterized by poverty, which is the greatest threat to political stability, social cohesion and the balance of the country's ecosystems, and is manifested in various ways.

4. A total of 63 per cent of the population lives below the poverty threshold, which is 75,000 CFA francs per year for urban areas and 50,000 CFA francs per year for rural areas; 34 per cent of the population lives in extreme poverty, for which the thresholds are 50,000 and 35,000 CFA francs per year respectively.

5. The nutritional situation has deteriorated since 1992 (41 per cent of children under 3 years of age live in a state of chronic malnutrition), the fragility of living conditions has increased, national drinking water coverage is 52 per cent and health and educational services in general regressed during the 1990-2000 decade. Poverty is primarily a rural and feminine phenomenon: 9 out of 10 poor people live in rural areas and three in four are women.

6. In order to deal with this situation of poverty, the Niger has developed a sliding PRS to cover three years, which has gained the backing of its development partners and aims to achieve an average annual growth rate of 4 per cent with improved distribution; the priority areas are: (a) stabilization of the macroeconomic framework; (b) development of productive sectors; (c) access of poor people to basic social services; (d) good governance, strengthening of human and institutional capacities and decentralization.

7. The Niger was declared eligible for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Debt Initiative in 2002. While awaiting the completion point in 2003, and despite the reforms undertaken since 2000 with the support of partners and the progress achieved at the institutional level, the level of poverty gives rise to the need for significant financial assistance.

II. Past cooperation and lessons learned

8. The 1999-2001 CCF focused on poverty reduction, enhancement of economic management capacities and promotion of good governance, the national environment plan for sustainable development and promotion of the private sector. The CCF was reviewed in 2001 and extended for 2002-2003.

9. The review mission and the workshop for validation of its recommendations by the stakeholders, the in-depth evaluations of UNDP support in 2001 and 2002, the reprofiling missions organized in 2002 and the dialogue established for that purpose with the national authorities revealed a number of significant outcomes achieved through support and advice, partnerships, participatory processes adapted to the context, approach and tools of local development and national execution in the following areas:

(a) *Poverty reduction*: preservation of capital and productive investments on the basis of local development plans, establishment of a system of stocked grain banks and strengthening of the pre-communal institutional system;

(b) *Good governance*: peace agreements have been signed and the consolidation of peace maintained, organization of transparent presidential and legislative elections, improvement of economic management instruments;

(c) *Environment and sustainable development*: sectoral consultations on water, institutional support for the national council of the environment for sustainable development (CNEDD) and the decentralized management of natural resources;

(d) *The private sector*: consolidation of the Chamber of Commerce, support for women entrepreneurs, organization of a round table with the support of the West African Development Bank and France;

(e) Job creation and promotion of microenterprises through the *Entreprendre au Niger* structure, adoption of texts to improve the environment of the sector.

10. On the basis of these outcomes, the main lessons learned relate to:

(a) The need to capitalize on good practices of strengthening key national institutions, particularly under the National Assembly (public consultations), CNEDD (access to international financial mechanisms and decentralized water resources management) and the PRS secretariat (qualitative surveys and participatory diagnoses with beneficiaries, definition of poverty thresholds);

(b) Strengthening and refocusing of national capacities in the critical areas of strategic management of development, economic, administrative and local governance, autonomous design of development initiatives and participatory and agreed definition of needs in line with the MDGs;

(c) Systematization of dialogue and consultations with the Government, civil society and the private sector and internal ownership of programming tools and frameworks;

(d) Strengthening of structures of the Niger in the areas of national execution and accountability;

(e) Identification and promotion of key partnerships between the Government, UNDP and other partners with a view to mobilizing the necessary resources for extending pilot activities.

11. Lastly, the lack of systematic gender mainstreaming has reduced the impact of support.

III. Proposed programme

A. Areas of cooperation and their links with the MDGs, the UNDAF and the PRS

12. In 2001, the agencies of the United Nations system in the Niger, in cooperation with the Government and civil society, and with the participation of other development partners, drew up a common country assessment, which was adopted in March 2002. This document contributed to the formulation and adoption in February 2003 of the UNDAF, which also derives from the PRS and covers three areas of cooperation: governance and growth, basic social services and food security.

13. The present programme proposal is consistent with each of the objectives of the UNDAF and the MDGs. It complements all the national and international commitments of the Niger which constitute responses to development assistance needs. Thus, the MDGs, the PRS, the UNDAF and the support from UNDP converge and intersect at the level of indicators, programmes of activity and follow-up/evaluation.

14. The statistical data relating to the country programme will help build a database of indicators of outcomes and the impact of the MDGs and the PRS (see annex). The follow-up/evaluation of the activities of the PRS and the MDGs will be an interdependent activity.

15. The various situations described and the comparative advantage of UNDP have guided the definition of activities to support Government priorities.

Contribute to ensuring food security

Programme objective

16. The national strategy is focused on the development of agriculture and livestock-rearing, control of desertification, management of natural resources and development of production related to the rural economy. The main objectives in respect of food security are: diversification of agricultural, pastoral, forestry and fisheries production and conservation of biological diversity; and improvement and substantial increase in rural income through the processing and marketing of agro-sylvo-pastoral products.

17. UNDP support will concentrate on: (a) advocacy for the mobilization of the necessary resources for the implementation of strategic frameworks (food security, rural development, livestock-rearing and control of desertification); (b) development of run-off water collection and small-scale agricultural irrigation; (c) advocacy for the adoption of the crisis prevention and alleviation arrangement; (d) promotion of microcredit and guarantees and of rural microenterprises.

18. UNDP activities will capitalize on the experience gained in the Mayahi and N'Guigmi local development projects (LDPs), which the Government would like to reproduce in other areas. This support will be extended to six new communes in the Zinder region and four in the department of Téra.

19. The LDPs have successfully tested the establishment of decentralized structures as precursors of communalization (village committee, local development committee, pre-communal council, inter-communal council) with the help of innovative tools of participatory planning and local programming (local development plan, communal development plan, support fund) and the implementation of procedures and mechanisms for access to financing in a context of synergy of various poverty-related issues, including food security, natural resources management and preservation of the rural environment. These gains have been built upon in the formulation of reference and guidance frameworks. The LDP approach has also had a positive influence on the texts for the application of the national integral communalization policy and has been endorsed by new partners, including Denmark, Belgium, France and the World Bank, on the basis of the framework for consultations on decentralization.

Cooperation strategy

20. UNDP will work to strengthen the framework for consultations, follow-up and implementation of the comprehensive national programme for food security and to harmonize the approaches and coordinate the activities of partners. In particular, UNDP will develop a strategic partnership with the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, UNICEF, the Government of the Niger, non-governmental organizations, development associations and bilateral partners (Belgium, France, Germany and Italy).

21. In order to generate multiplying and extended effects, UNDP support will target specifically feminine activities in vulnerable households, availability of inputs for pipeline initiatives and promotion of rural income-generating activities and microenterprises. Women will progressively assume the role of agents of economic and social change and leaders and decision makers in community meetings, management committees and at the level of technical training.

Expected results

22. The outcomes expected as a result of UNDP assistance are as follows: (a) additional resources mobilized for the implementation of the national food security policy; (b) production by peasants in the UNDP areas of activity accords with the food security policy; (c) pipeline initiatives at the agricultural level developed in the areas of activity; (d) denuded lands are restored and brought into use; (e) the system of management of natural resources is improved at the community level.

Support for universal access to basic social services

Programme objectives

23. The national strategy focuses on the provision of educational services, water and sanitation, health and the population, control of HIV/AIDS, access to drinking water, and urban development. The main objectives are:

(a) Basic education; training and social and vocational integration;

(b) Reduction by one half by 2015 of the proportion of persons without access to drinking water; equitable access to essential services and care; promotion of health information; integration of services for sexually transmitted infections (STIs)/AIDS; promotion of the health of couples; improvement of the status of women; improvement of the production and utilization of population statistics;

(c) Optimal utilization of local human resources and creation of new urban jobs;

(d) UNDP support for universal access to basic social services will cover the following areas through UNCDF (infrastructure and equipment, particularly hydraulic) and in cooperation with the agencies of the United Nations Development Group (social services);

(e) Review and evaluation of public expenditure in the educational and health sectors; organization of sectoral consultations; literacy and establishment of school and health infrastructures; promotion of new information and communication technologies; support for educational programmes of local radio stations and pilot activities for the establishment of pre-school structures;

(f) Strengthening of national capacities to combat AIDS; AIDS and human rights;

(g) Development of a system of information on water and sanitation.

Cooperation strategy

24. UNDP will contribute to the strengthening of the framework for consultations and effective partnership in the basic education sector in the context of the health development programme for 2002-2011 and of efforts to control HIV/AIDS. It will support the creation of a partnership between civil society, the Government and donors for the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). UNDP will work with strategic partners such as the International Labour Organization (ILO), the World Bank, FAO, UNFPA, the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, UNICEF and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), and with bilateral partners involved in the areas mentioned (Canada, France, Switzerland).

25. A framework for consultations among donors in the areas of social services going beyond the thematic consultation framework of the United Nations Development Group will be promoted.

Expected results

26. The outcomes expected as a result of the UNDP assistance are that: (a) the social sectors are systematically taken into account during the formulation of the national budget; (b) the share of basic social services in budget implementation is increased; (c) the investments which are made take into account the policy of decent jobs.

Promotion of good governance and more evenly distributed growth

Programme objectives

27. The national strategy is based on the promotion of good administrative, political, economic and local governance, in accordance with the PRS, and includes: (a) the strengthening of organizations for the protection of human rights, judicial reforms, arms collection, consolidation of peace and prevention of conflicts; (b) the establishment of a fiduciary system for the management of expenditure; (c) redefinition of the role of the State in economic and financial management and the privatization process; (d) support to the process of decentralization and the promotion of development.

28. Specific support from UNDP will focus on: (a) advocacy, improvement of the system of budgetary and environmental information; (b) strengthening of capacities for analysis, programming/follow-up and budgetary control; (c) promotion of the private sector (mechanisms for the promotion and creation of decent jobs for the poor); (d) strengthening of national and local capacities for prevention, conflict management and social dialogue; (e) electoral process and strengthening of the capacities of national and local elected officials and of the administration; (f) strengthening of the rule of law, civic participation and the participation of women (CEDAW), promotion of community radio stations and environmental management; (g) specific sectoral or thematic consultations.

Cooperation strategy

29. UNDP will develop joint or parallel programmes around the areas of activity already mentioned, including the strengthening of mechanisms for budget preparation, execution and monitoring, while according priority to vulnerable groups. It will also promote a strategic partnership with the United Nations Development Group, other specialized agencies, the United Nations Volunteers programme and the United Nations Secretariat. Cooperation with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the European Union, as well as certain bilateral partners, will be developed around budgetary mechanisms and the management of public programmes, and improvement of capacities for analysis and follow-up/evaluation of poverty.

Expected results

30. The outcomes expected as a result of the UNDP activities are that: (a) the investments which are made take into account a policy of decent jobs; (b) the risks of conflicts and social tensions are reduced; (c) communal structures are fully viable at the economic, financial and social levels and contribute to civic participation and the emancipation of rural communities; (d) the CNEDD effectively guides the management of natural resources and the environment; (e) the application of the

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women promotes emancipation and reduces the exclusion of women of the Niger; (f) national elected officials become proficient in accounts analysis and budgetary forecasts and adopt a gender-sensitive approach in the exercise of their functions.

B. Partnership strategy and resource mobilization

31. The strategy for mobilization of non-regular resources is based on effective and productive advocacy with traditional donors and the search for new partnerships (with IFAD, the European Union, bilateral cooperation partners based in the Niger) to support the financing of the three areas of activity of UNDP. The preferred framework of these partnerships will be the mechanisms of forums (Forum on the PRS) and sectoral and thematic consultations (environment, health, education, private sector, rural development, etc.), joint and integrated field missions, existing cooperation frameworks (decentralization, HIV/AIDS, environment and water, etc.) and strategic alliances mobilized around major institutional and political reforms. At the same time, existing strategic partnerships will be continued and intensified.

32. Lastly, the strategy includes sustained efforts for increased accessibility to the thematic trust funds of UNDP, funds administered by UNDP (UNCDF and UNIFEM) and development funds, including GEF.

IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation

33. Management, monitoring and evaluation of the country programme will be results-based and will be carried out jointly with the Government and stakeholders.

34. The modality for execution of programmes and projects will be essentially national, with the technical support of cooperating agencies of the United Nations. Annual audits will continue to be systematic and mandatory. The mechanisms of consultations between the Government and UNDP will be maintained and strengthened in managing programmes and projects and integrated follow-up missions in the field. As far as possible, missions for programming and formulation of UNDP support will be harmonized with those of the agencies of the United Nations Development Group.

35. The 2004-2007 country programme will be reviewed at mid-term in 2006. The annual follow-up/evaluation of activities will be undertaken with the participation of members of the United Nations Development Group and the development partners.

36. UNDP will support the Ministry of the Economy and Finance and the technical support units of programmes in establishing databases and sectoral and thematic information systems. The common country assessment and the report on the MDGs will be important tools in the process of data collection and analysis.

37. Financial follow-up of the country programme will be based on the sliding three-year plan of basic resources, and the integrated framework for the allocation of resources covering all the resources mobilized.

Annex

Results and resources framework for the Niger (2004-2007)

Strategic areas of support	*Expected results*	*Indicators of achievement or objective*	*Outputs, including key indicators, when applicable*	*Resources by area of strategic support/output or programme (in United States dollars)*
Objective 1: Contribute to ensuring food security				
Technical and financial support for the formulation of policies, a strategy, regulations and a specific programme. Advocacy for the mobilization of technical and financial resources for the implementation of the comprehensive national programme for food security (CNPFS).	National institutions assisting in the achievement of the objectives of the national food and operational security policy.	Annual level of resources mobilized in the framework of the implementation of the PRS, food security component (reference: PRS adopted, rural development strategy (RDS) and CNPFS in course of preparation.	Sectoral consultations on the PRS, the CNPFS, livestock-raising, the national programme of action to combat desertification and manage natural resources (NPA/CD-MNR). Resources allocated for the implementation of PNGSA.	*Regular resources*: 600 000
Promote and develop the collection of run-off water and small-scale irrigation. Promote the sustainable management of natural resources. Promote pipeline initiatives in the areas of agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries production.	Levels of productivity and biological diversity of ecosystems improved. Level of production among small producers increased.	Rate of utilization of run-off waters. Average yield in areas of activity. Proportion of various products (agricultural, livestock, forestry, fisheries) in the food balance. Proportion of households with a stable annual grain balance (250 kg for sedentary population and 200 kg for nomads) in the UNDP areas of activity.	Activities for mobilization of water resources carried out and operational. Forests developed, areas protected, lands restored and inputs provided to peasant men and women support the intensification of rural production and the promotion of pipeline initiatives in the areas of activity.	*Regular resources*: 4 700 000 *Other resources*: 19 841 000 Third-party cost-sharing: 2 200 000 Government cost-sharing: 500 000 Thematic trust fund: 800 000 Trust fund (UNCDF): 1 000 000 Trust fund (UNIFEM): 10 341 000 Management services agreement: 5 000 000
Advocacy for the adoption of the crisis prevention and alleviation arrangement.	Mechanisms of prevention and response to food crises strengthened.	Number of new partners of the national mechanism for crisis prevention and management (2002: 7 signatory partners)	Advocacy document implemented for the accession of new partners to the arrangement. Number of grain banks established, stocked at the level of the local development programme (LDP), and placed in the network.	*Regular resources*: 418 000 *Other resources*: 3 000 000 Third-party cost-sharing: 500 000 Trust fund (UNCDF): 1 500 000 Management services agreement: 1 000 000

Strategic areas of support	*Expected results*	*Indicators of achievement or objective*	*Outputs, including key indicators when applicable*	*Resources by area of strategic support/output or programme (in United States dollars)*
Promotion of microcredit and guarantees. Promotion of rural microenterprises.	Sources of diversified income and average income increased in the rural environment.	Source of income per household (list). Level of income per household.	Rural microenterprises established and functional. Volume of funds allocated to income-generating activities (IGA) in the LDP areas and volume of additional funds managed.	*Regular resources*: 452 000 *Other resources*: 4 920 000 Third-party cost-sharing: 500 000 Thematic trust fund: 420 000 Trust fund (UNCDF): 1 000 000 Government cost-sharing: 2 000 000
Objective 2: Support universal access to basic social services				
Support for review of public expenditure, the organization of sectoral consultations and the promotion of NICT in the educational sector; support for educational programmes of local radio stations in the UNDP areas of activity and for pilot activities, for the establishment of pre-school structures in the Dosso, Tahoua and Tillabéry areas.	Basic education for 57% of children and 52% of girls assured in 2007.	Gross enrolment rate (2000: 37.3%). Gross enrolment rate for girls (2000: 29.6 %). Girl/boy parity ratio (2000: boys 60.7; girls 39.3; parity indicator 0.65). Rate of school failure and number of active parents' associations.	Evaluation of the process and review of public expenditure in the educational sector carried out. Consultations on the educational sector carried out. Schools connected to the network of rural radio stations/centre of information for development (RURANET/CID).	*Regular resources*: 540 000 *Other resources*: 300 000 Trust fund (UNV): 300 000
Support for review of public expenditure in the health sector.	Infant mortality reduced to 82 per 1,000 and infant/child mortality reduced to 180 per 1,000 in 2007.	Infant-child mortality, immunization and health coverage, malnutrition rates (see UNDAF).	Review and evaluation of public expenditure in the health sector carried out; this supports the database of the seed development programme (SDP). Sectoral consultations carried out.	*Regular resources*: 250 000 *Other resources*: 0
	Reproductive health improved and maternal mortality reduced to 450 per 100,000 live births in 2007. Infant mortality rate (2000: 126 per 1,000; 2007: 82 per 1,000).	Maternal mortality rate (2000: 700 per 100,000 and 2007: 450). Rates of contraceptive use, tetanus vaccine coverage among pregnant women and births assisted by qualified personnel (see UNDAF). Synthetic fertility index (2000:7.5).	Number of integrated health centres built and operational.	*Regular resources*: 0 *Other resources*: 2 000 000 Trust fund (UNCDF): 1 000 000 Management services agreement: 1 000 000

Strategic areas of support	*Expected results*	*Indicators of achievement or objective*	*Outputs, including key indicators, when applicable*	*Resources by area of strategic support/output or programme (in United States dollars)*
Strengthening of national capacities in combating AIDS; support for local radio station programmes of awareness-building about HIV/AIDS in the UNDP areas of activity.	Prevalence of HIV/AIDS infections in 2007 maintained at the 2002 rate.	Rate of infection by HIV/AIDS in the general population. Number of new cases reported, number of orphans, number of persons living with HIV/AIDS included in awareness-building campaigns (2002: 0.87%).	A document for advocacy and resource mobilization is implemented in collaboration with CILS and other actors concerned. Awareness-building programmes propagated through RURANET/CID.	*Regular resources*: 360 000 *Other resources*: 400 000 Thematic trust fund: 400 000
Objective 3: Contribute to ensuring good governance and more evenly distributed growth[1]				
Advocacy, improvement of the system of budgetary information and strengthening of the capacities for analysis, programming and application of budgetary instruments.	Budgetary management process improved.	Basic budgetary balance declining (2002: envisaged at -2%). Rate of inflation (2002: contained at 2%, zone of the West African Economic and Monetary Union).	Review of public expenditure extended to all social sectors with the support of various partners. Audit report of programme performance and management improved. Accounts analysis and budgetary forecasts by the National Assembly improved.	*Regular resources*: 700 000
Support for the formulation of an employment policy and promotion of the private sector through promotional mechanisms such as Entreprendre au Niger (EAN) with a view to the creation of decent jobs.	Environment favourable to decent jobs.	Number of jobs created (2002: 750; 2007: 1,500). Number of micro and small enterprises created and operational (2002: 250; 2007:500).	Viable micro and small enterprises created by EAN. EAN autonomous at the operational level.	*Regular resources*: 1 225 000 *Other resources*: 8 758 760 Third-party cost-sharing: 758 760 Management services agreement: 8 000 000
Support for judicial reforms and strengthening of the rule of law; strengthening of national and local capacities for conflict prevention and management and social dialogue; support for the electoral process and for the National Assembly.	Democracy, rule of law and peace consolidated.	Number of independent media outlets created and operational. Rates of reintegration of former combatants. Percentage of women in decision-making bodies.	Weapons recovered and former combatants reintegrated in community development. Media strengthened. Rural regulatory commission established. Norms for the protection of basic rights published and disseminated.	*Regular resources*: 799 000 *Other resources*: 3 844 000 Third-party cost-sharing: 2 000 000 United Nations: 44 000 Trust fund (UNV): 700 000 Thematic trust fund: 1 100 000

Strategic areas of support	*Expected results*	*Indicators of achievement or objective*	*Outputs, including key indicators, when applicable*	*Resources by area of strategic support/output or programme (in United States dollars)*
			Electoral operations conducted under conditions of transparency with the support of the independent national electoral commission; consultations on justice carried out. National Assembly strengthened in the exercise of its functions.	
Support for decentralization and for local governance (strengthening of capacities of local elected officials, and of the administration in the exercise of their functions).	Development management capacities strengthened in a decentralized framework.	Number of local elected officials trained in the management of local development. Number of local development plans formulated and implemented. Rate of mobilization of domestic and external resources.	Local elected officials trained. Local development plans formulated and implemented. Resources mobilized in the areas of activity. Consultations on decentralization carried out. Mechanism for disbursement of local support funds established.	*Regular resources*: 750 000 *Other resources*: 4 715 000 Third-party cost-sharing: 500 000 Trust fund (UNCDF): 1 165 000 Government cost-sharing: 1 500 000 Management services agreement: 1 550 000
Support for the development of tools for information and management of water resources (SIGNER). Support for the finalization and implementation of the legal framework (model law and related application documents) for environmental management. Support for key institutions involved in environmental management (CNEDD, office of environmental assessments and impact studies, permanent secretariat of the rural code, environmental education unit).	Institutional capacities in the area of the environment and of water strengthened.	Volume of funds mobilized for the implementation of environmental projects and management of natural resources. Number of communes which have established a decentralized mechanism specifically for the funding of operations in the areas of the environment and EAN. Number of schemes for the integrated management of water resources formulated and implemented (see UNDAF).	Financing mobilized for the environment. Institutions (State, civil society) are strengthened in the area of the environment. Operators of NGOs, local community organizations, private sector, technical services and communities are supported for the integrated management of natural resources. CNEDD, CREDD, CSREDD, CLEDD operational. Number of development plans formulated. Conceptual documents and documents for application of the poverty-environment synergy implemented.	*Regular resources*: 1 400 000 *Other resources*: 1 034 000 Trust fund (UNIFEM): 434 000 Montreal Protocol: 200 000 Third-party cost-sharing: 400 000

Strategic areas of support	*Expected results*	*Indicators of achievement or objective*	*Outputs, including key indicators, when applicable*	*Resources by area of strategic support/output or programme (in United States dollars)*
Support for the strengthening of a legal, juridical, institutional and social framework for the implementation of CEDAW and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Advocacy for resource mobilization, propagation of the rights of women and of the child and gender-specific strategy. Support for programmes of local radio stations relating to human rights.	Women's and children's rights promoted and better implemented.	Birth rate recorded (2000: 45.4%). Rate of child workers,5-14 years of age (2000: 70.1). Prevalence of female genital mutilation Removal of reservations made to CEDAW. Signing of the additional protocol to CEDAW.	Elected officials better trained to apply the principles of CEDAW and CRC. An advocacy document is formulated for resource mobilization, propagation of the rights of women and of the child, and gender-specific strategy. The capacities of women within pre-communal and communal councils of LDPs are strengthened.	*Regular resources*: 877 000
				Totals:
				Regular resources: 13 071 000
				Other resources: 48 812 760
				Government cost-sharing: 4 000 000
				Third-party cost-sharing: 6 858 760
				Trust fund: 17 640 000
				Thematic trust fund: 2 720 000
				United Nations: 44 000
				Management services agreement: 17 550 000

[1] **The strategic and political aspects of the environment are taken into account in this area. The other dimensions of the environment fall within the area of food security.**